

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., PROPRTS.
DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....\$40.
" " " 3 "20
" " " 1 "10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 "30
" " " 3 "15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 "20
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Later from the United States.

United States papers of the 4th instant, have been received. The afternoon edition of the Baltimore *American* contains the inaugural address of Mr. Lincoln. It rained very hard in Washington on the morning of the 4th, which, with the mud, interfered somewhat with the ceremonies of the day. The rain ceased time enough to permit the inauguration to take place on the East front of the Capitol.

The following is Lincoln's address:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow-Countrymen—At this second "appearance" to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth in every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that can be said will be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all.

Following Countrymen—At this second "ap-

pearance" to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth in every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that can be said will be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all.

With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. "On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it. All sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it; without war, seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war. But one of them would make war rather than let the Nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came. One eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war.

To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurrectionists would rend the Union—either by war; while the Government claimed no right to do more than to re-rect the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected of the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease.

Both read the same astounding.

Both read the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let me judge not, that we may be not judged. The prayer of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered.

The Almighty has his own purposes. "We unto the world b'cause of offenses, for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh."

If we should suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through his appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the way to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those Divine attributes which the believer in a living God always ascribes to him?

Foolish do we hope—prightly do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away; yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three hundred years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether." With milder towards one; with clarity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have come from the battle, and for his widow, and his orphans. To do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among our lives and with all nations.

A LITTLE LESSON FOR WELL-DISPOSED WIVES.—"Why is it," asked a lady, "that so many men are anxious to get rid of their wives?" "Because," was the reply, "so few women exert themselves after marriage to make their presence indispensable to the happiness of their husbands." When husband and wife become thoroughly accustomed to each other, when all the little battery of charms, which both played off so skilfully during the wedding day had been exhausted,—too many seem to think that nothing remains, but the clanking of the legal chains which bind them to each other. The wife seeks to develop in her affection a new attraction for her husband; and the latter perceiving the *lapses*, begins to brood over uncomplainingly which does not exist, and to magnify the ills that do exist, into unspeakable disasters in the way of his earthly felicity.—This is the true secret. The woman who charmed before marriage can charm afterward, if she will, though not of course by the same means. There are a thousand ways, if she will only study them out, in which she can make home so attractive that her husband will unconsciously dislodge to absent himself from it, and so she can readily make herself the particular deity of the domestic paradise.—This done, she may quietly laugh at all attempts to alienate her husband's inclinations; and with those inclinations will always go, in such cases, his active judgment.

AN ARMY ANECDOTE.—One day on the retreat of our arms from Tennessee, Gen. Hood became gracious and good-humored. He said to a dirty, ragged veteran of the Tenth Tennessee, "How are you boys getting on to-day?" Soldier—Pretty well, General, we barefoot, ed follows suffer some.

General—We'll have better luck next time. There was a fair deal, but luck was against us.

Soldier—It strikes me, General, them *kerds* were decidedly badly shuffled!

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. {

BY AUTHORITY.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND CONGRESS, 1864.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty four.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the fifth section of the act, as provides that the persons mentioned therein shall not be required to perform service out of the State in which they reside, will be liberally rewarded.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865.

LOST! LOST!!

Lost about two weeks since, between Charlotte and Goldsboro, a large size Russet Leather TRUNK, marked J. M. Hargett, Newbern N. C. It contains Books, and papers of value to the Subscribers, and of no use to any other person. If the Trunk is recovered, the subscriber, or the party having the same, will inform the Subscribers, they will be liberally rewarded.

JAS. W. CARMER,
Care of Dr. J. A. Guion, Company Shops N. C.
mar 14-63*

C A R D .

My friends who owe me, outside the Yankee lines, will confer a substantial favor by settling up their accounts immediately.

By complying with the above, the Subscriber will give them a receipt in full, together with an order on Wheeler's Cavalry for \$2,000 worth of supplies.

Parties remitting the account, will please send them in care of Tucker, Andrews, & Co. Raleigh, or H. A. Wright Esq., Chapel Hill, N. C.
mar 14-63*

S T E A M S A W M I L L ,

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold, on Friday the 3rd of March, at public Auction, near the Seaboard, on the Seaboard and Roanoke R. R., a No. 1 portable Steam Saw Mill, all in order and complete, made by P. Rahm, of Richmond, Va.

There will be conveyances at the Depot on the day of sale to take passengers to the Mill.

For further information apply to Mr. Miles Ambler, at the depot, who will show the Mill.

B. W. JOYNER,
Seaboard, N. C.
feb 23-63*

N O T I C E .

Having qualified at February term of Warren County Court, and by the will of my deceased husband, M. M. Drake, I hereby notify all persons indebted to his estate to make payment; all holding claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WINEFRED DRAKE,
Executive.
Cum testamento annexo.
W. C. DRAKE, Agent,
mar 4-63*

F O R E N T .

A good, comfortable dwelling house, with a Store Room eighteen feet square. The dwelling contains six rooms besides the store room, and two fire-places. There is a small garden plot attached to the lot. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH JORDAN,
at Mills H. Brown's old stand.

Approved November 28, 1864.
do 6—law4w.

No. 5.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to General N. B. Forrest, and the officers and men of his command.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do resolve, That the thanks of Congress and of the country are emphatically due to Major General N. B. Forrest, his officers and men, for the numerous brilliant achievements both by land and water, which have recently marked their patriotic and useful career in the West and South.

Approved Dec. 6, 1864.

No. 6.

An Act to increase the salary of the Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, for a limited period.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from the passage of this act until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the salary of the Judge of the Eastern District of the Confederate States for the Eastern District of Virginia shall be at the rate of ten thousand dollars per annum, instead of the salary now allowed by law.

Approved December 9, 1864.

No. 7.

An Act to fix the salaries of District Judges for a limited time.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Clerk of the District Court of the Confederate States of America, from the passage of this act, until the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, instead of the salary now allowed to them respectively by law, except that where the salary now allowed by law to any such Judge is more than five thousand dollars per annum, the same shall be diminished by this act.

Approved Dec. 10, 1864. dcl5—w4w.

No. 8.

An Act concerning the emoluments and pay of the Clerk of the District Court of the Confederate States of America for the Eastern District of Virginia.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Clerk of the District Court of the Confederate States of America, from the passage of this act, until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be paid by another, for his services, a sum exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for each three months, as aforesaid; and shall with each return made by him, pay into the Treasury of the said Confederate States any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his said office which his quarterly yearly return, so far as the same may exceed the amount of his compensation, and the expenses of his services, shall be authorized to be retained and paid by him, as aforesaid; and for any deficiency of said sum of fifteen hundred dollars for each three months aforesaid, he shall have and receive of the said Confederate States a warrant or draft for the same, by the proper officer of the Government, and he shall not be allowed to retain the fees and emoluments of his said office, for his own personal services, except as aforesaid, and shall, instead, be paid, the necessary office hire, as aforesaid, included, a sum exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for each three months, as aforesaid; and shall with each return made by him, pay into the Treasury of the said Confederate States any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his said office which his quarterly yearly return, so far as the same may exceed the amount of his compensation, and the expenses of his services, shall be authorized to be retained and paid by him, as aforesaid; and for any deficiency of said sum of fifteen hundred dollars for each three months aforesaid, he shall have and receive of the said Confederate States a warrant or draft for the same, by the proper officer of the Government, and he shall not be allowed to retain the fees and emoluments of his said office, for his own personal services, except as aforesaid, and shall, instead, be paid, the necessary office hire, as aforesaid, included, a sum exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for each three months, as aforesaid; and shall with each return made by him, pay into the Treasury of the said Confederate States any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his said office which his quarterly yearly return, so far as the same may exceed the amount of his compensation, and the expenses of his services, shall be authorized to be retained and paid by him, as aforesaid; and for any deficiency of said sum of fifteen hundred dollars for each three months aforesaid, he shall have and receive of the said Confederate States a warrant or draft for the same, by the proper officer of the Government, and he shall not be allowed to retain the fees and emoluments of his said office, for his own personal services, except as aforesaid, and shall, instead, be paid, the necessary office hire, as aforesaid, included, a sum exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for each three months, as aforesaid; and shall with each return made by him, pay into the Treasury of the said Confederate States any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his said office which his quarterly yearly return, so far as the same may exceed the amount of his compensation, and the expenses of his services, shall be authorized to be retained and paid by him, as aforesaid; and for any deficiency of said sum of fifteen hundred dollars for each three months aforesaid, he shall have and receive of the said Confederate States a warrant or draft for the same, by the proper officer of the Government, and he shall not be allowed to retain the fees and emoluments of his said office, for his own personal services, except as aforesaid, and shall, instead, be paid, the necessary office hire, as aforesaid, included, a sum exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for each three months, as aforesaid; and shall with each return made by him, pay into the Treasury of the said Confederate States any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his said office which his quarterly yearly return, so far as the same may exceed the amount of his compensation, and the expenses of his services, shall be authorized to be retained and paid by him, as aforesaid; and for any deficiency of said sum of fifteen hundred dollars for each three months aforesaid, he shall have and receive of the said Confederate States a warrant or draft for the same, by the proper officer of the Government, and he shall not be allowed to retain the fees and emoluments of his said office, for his own personal services, except as aforesaid, and shall, instead, be paid, the necessary office hire, as aforesaid, included, a sum exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for each three months, as aforesaid; and shall with each return made by him, pay into the Treasury of the said Confederate States any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his said office which his quarterly yearly return, so far as the same may exceed the amount of his compensation, and the expenses of his services, shall be authorized to be retained and paid by him, as aforesaid; and for any deficiency of said sum of fifteen hundred dollars for each three months aforesaid, he shall have and receive of the said Confederate States a warrant or draft for the same, by the proper officer of the Government, and he shall not be allowed to retain the fees and emoluments of his said office, for his own personal services, except as aforesaid, and shall, instead, be paid, the necessary office hire, as aforesaid, included, a sum exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for each three months, as aforesaid; and shall with each return made by him, pay into the Treasury of the said Confederate States any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his said office which his quarterly yearly return, so far as the same may exceed the amount of his compensation, and the expenses of his services, shall be authorized to be retained and paid by him, as aforesaid; and for any deficiency of said sum of fifteen hundred dollars for each three months aforesaid, he shall have and receive of the said Confederate States a warrant or draft for the same, by the proper officer of the Government, and he shall not be allowed to retain the fees and emoluments of his said office, for his own personal services, except as aforesaid, and shall, instead, be paid, the necessary office hire, as aforesaid, included, a sum exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for each three months, as aforesaid; and shall with each return made by him, pay into the Treasury of the said Confederate States any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his said office which his quarterly yearly return, so far as the same may exceed the amount of his compensation, and the expenses of his services, shall be authorized to be retained and paid by him, as aforesaid; and for any deficiency of said sum of fifteen hundred dollars for each three months aforesaid, he shall have and receive of the said Confederate States a warrant or draft for the same, by the proper officer of the Government, and he shall not be allowed to retain the fees and emoluments of his said office, for his own personal services, except as aforesaid, and shall, instead, be paid, the necessary office hire, as aforesaid, included, a sum exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for each three months, as aforesaid; and shall with each return made by him, pay into the Treasury of the said Confederate States any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his said office which his quarterly yearly return, so far as the same may exceed the amount of his compensation, and the expenses of his services, shall be authorized to be retained and paid by him, as aforesaid; and for any deficiency of said sum of fifteen hundred dollars for each three months aforesaid, he shall have and receive of the said Confederate States a warrant or draft for the same, by the proper officer of the Government, and he shall not be allowed to retain the fees and emoluments of his said office, for his own personal services, except as aforesaid, and shall, instead, be paid, the necessary office hire, as aforesaid, included, a sum exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for each three months, as aforesaid; and shall with each return made by him, pay into the Treasury of the said Confederate States any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his said office which his quarterly yearly return, so far as the same may exceed the amount of his compensation, and the expenses of his services, shall be authorized to be retained and paid by him, as aforesaid; and for any deficiency of said sum of fifteen hundred dollars for each three months aforesaid, he shall have and receive of the said Confederate States a warrant or draft for the same, by the proper officer of the Government, and he shall not be allowed to retain the fees and emoluments of his said office, for his own personal services, except as aforesaid, and shall, instead, be paid, the necessary office hire, as aforesaid, included, a sum exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for each three months, as aforesaid; and shall with each return made by him, pay into the Treasury of the said Confederate States any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his said office which his quarterly yearly return, so far as the same may exceed the amount of his compensation, and the expenses of his services, shall be authorized to be retained and paid by him, as aforesaid; and for any deficiency of said sum of fifteen hundred dollars for each three months aforesaid, he shall have and receive of the said Confederate States a warrant or draft for the same, by the proper officer of the Government, and he shall not be allowed to retain the fees and emoluments of his said office, for his own personal services, except as aforesaid, and shall, instead, be paid, the necessary office hire, as aforesaid, included, a sum exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for each three months, as aforesaid; and shall with each return made by him, pay into the Treasury of the said Confederate States any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his said office which his quarterly yearly return, so far as the same may exceed the amount of his compensation, and the expenses of his services, shall be authorized to be retained and paid by him, as aforesaid; and for any deficiency of said sum of fifteen hundred dollars for each three months aforesaid, he shall have and receive of the said Confederate States a warrant or draft for the same, by the proper officer of the Government, and he shall not be allowed to retain the fees and emoluments of his said office, for his own personal services, except as aforesaid, and shall, instead, be paid, the necessary office hire, as aforesaid, included, a sum exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for each three months, as aforesaid; and shall with each return made by him, pay into the Treasury of the said Confederate States any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his said office which his quarterly yearly return, so far as the same may exceed the amount of his compensation, and the expenses of his services, shall be authorized to be retained and paid by him, as aforesaid; and for any deficiency of said sum of fifteen hundred dollars for each three months aforesaid, he shall have and receive of the said Confederate States a warrant or draft for the same, by the proper officer of the Government, and he shall not be allowed to retain the fees and emoluments of his said office, for his own personal services, except as aforesaid, and shall, instead, be paid, the necessary office hire, as aforesaid, included, a sum exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for each three months, as aforesaid; and shall with each return made by him, pay into the Treasury of the said Confederate States any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his said office which his quarterly yearly return, so far as the same may exceed the amount of his compensation, and the expenses of his services, shall be authorized to be retained and paid by him, as aforesaid; and for any deficiency of said sum of fifteen hundred dollars for each three months aforesaid, he shall have and receive of the said Confederate States a warrant or draft for the same, by the proper officer of the Government, and he shall not be allowed to retain the fees and emoluments of his said office, for his own personal services, except as aforesaid, and shall, instead, be paid, the necessary office hire, as aforesaid, included, a sum exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for each three months, as aforesaid; and shall with each return made by him, pay into the Treasury of the said Confederate States any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his said office which his quarterly yearly return, so far as the same may exceed the amount of his compensation, and the expenses of his services, shall be authorized to be retained and paid by him, as aforesaid; and for any deficiency of said sum of fifteen hundred dollars for each three months aforesaid, he shall have and receive of the said Confederate States a warrant or draft for the same, by the proper officer of the Government, and he shall not be allowed to retain the fees and emoluments of his said office, for his own personal services, except as aforesaid, and shall, instead, be paid, the necessary office hire, as

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. M. MCRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the *Confederate*, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865.

The office of the *Confederate* needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. Those applying must be practical Printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

NOTICE TO WEEKLY AND TRI-WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS.—Our friends who are subscribers to the *Weekly* and *Tri-Weekly Confederate*, will not be supplied with their paper again until further notice. This suspension is the result of several causes, one of which we mention, to wit: the derangement of the mails, brought about by the impression of trains for Government transportation. Our subscribers shall not lose anything by this suspension; the paper will be sent to them to the full amount of subscription, after the present emergencies are passed.

Mr. Senator Wigfall admits, we see by to-day's telegram, the *maternity* of the late obstinate effort to force the displacement of the President by compelling his resignation. It is the most unfortunate act of Mr. Wigfall's political life. Hereafter, all confidence in him will be lost; never more can he take the lead of any party. If he had possessed the influence equal to the execution of his wild project, the hopes of the country would have been at an end. However the President may lack perception, and no one may lay claim to it, he is the prop and pillar of the Confederate cause, in the civil conduct of its affairs. His place cannot be filled, and were he withdrawn by any other than the act of God, we should behold the Confederacy forced to receive the yoke. But the scheme has miscarried. The work of the revolution is going on to its grand result, through trouble and peril and uncertainty, it is true, but, nevertheless, we believe, to a glorious success.

The General-in-Chief, General Robert E. Lee, assures the people that there is no reason for despondency; that success is still within their grasp. We understand that General Johnston, now holding the second most important military position in point of rank, and a position of equal actual importance with that of General Lee, himself, is buoyant and confident; his men, as they come within the sphere of his influence, are re-animated and elated. He freely says, that there is nothing of subjugation in such raids as Sherman's; that the people close up in his rear more hostile, more determined, and more united than before his march, and that if the people are true to the army, to themselves, and to the country, that subjugation is impossible.

We are glad to see that everything about Raleigh is calm, tranquil, and self-possessed. The admirable action of the city authorities, in closing up the liquor shops and causing the liquor to be removed out of the city, has done much to prevent confusion. For our part we have an abiding faith, that, when the battle is fought, our hearts will be made glad.

Death of General Whiting.

The telegram, to-day, announces the deplorable fact that the officer whose name heads this article, has departed this life, from the effects of his wounds received at the storming of Fort Fisher. Alas! this is a sad blow to the Confederacy. It has not another whom it can call his equal, in the department in which he excelled, and in his last crowning act of heroic, chivalric, desperate bravery, he built an everlasting monument to courage, and immortalized his own name. Some other pen than ours will record his illustrious merits. We were of the most ardent and zealous of the devotees of independence. He expended his energies and his genius in its defense, and he yielded his life in its support. Wherever, among those who stood with him within the walls of Fort Fisher, the intelligence falls that he has died, there will be felt the genuine grief which affection pours out under a heavy bereavement, for, not the least of the proud tributes which Whiting has won, is that exalted admiration which his command felt for him.

His death, take it all in all, stands out most conspicuously among the martyrdoms of the war.

Wheeler's Cavalry.

We are satisfied that this division has been the victim of much unfounded asperion, and that many evil deeds, performed by other bands, have been falsely laid to its charge. General Wheeler has long since won an excellent reputation as a zealous and active and gallant officer, and his troops have done useful and excellent service. Since Sherman began his present raid, these troops have been constantly in the saddle, undergoing much hardship and they have on more than one occasion, inflicted telling blows on the enemy.

It is very easy for marauders to pass themselves off as honest men, and screen the really guilty at the expense of the innocent.

North Carolinians who served on the *Massachusetts* line in 1861, will remember how the fence burnings and poultry acquisitions were attributed to North Carolina Regiments, and it was for some time, that they labored under the disadvantage of being burdened with the faults of others; nevertheless the fact became to be well established, that the troops of this State were remarkably free of such propensities.

We think the country owes much to General Wheeler and his command and we shall be always glad to have them between us and Kilpatrick.

News.

The public will be disappointed beyond doubt, in not finding in the columns of the *Confederate*, the items derived sometimes, indeed mostly from rumors, with reference to the movements of the enemy. We refrain from these publications in conformity with what we believe to be the wishes of the military authorities. If the rumors which place portions of Sherman's army at such a place, and Schofield and Terry at such and such a place, be true—it is the very thing least conducive to our interest, to put these several parties in possession of the whereabouts of one another, and if they be not true, then the misstatements puzzle our own commanders as much as they do the enemy.

So in every point of view, we conceive it to be better to hold the public patience a little on trial, rather than confound the people with unreliable information or give publicity to injurious truths.

Stealing Reduced to Science.

It is said that Sherman's thieving crowd surpass London pickpockets in their profession. They have so thoroughly mastered their trade, that it is a thing next to impossible to conceal articles so that we cannot find them. It is useless to bury articles, especially metal, as it is said that it is no uncommon thing to see a rogue going about a man's premises trying every hole and corner with his ramrods in search of silver plate.

We are not informed by what means they find other articles, but presume their success is generally the result of long habit in their avocation. Sherman's "army with banners" is not such a terrible thing, but from Sherman's robbing as the people may well pray, "Lord deliver us."

PUBLIC LAWS.—We commence to-day the publication of the laws, passed during the recent session of Congress. Our subscribers would do well to file their papers for future reference.

For the Confederate.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS, N. C.

Mr. EDITOR: It certainly must be very encouraging to every true lover of his country, to witness the spirit which seems to have taken possession of our people, since the base terms offered us by that detestable tyrant, Abraham Lincoln. Every true heart seems to be nerved afresh with the determination to fight him to the bitter end, and force him to acknowledge the right of an enlightened and refined people to govern themselves in their own way. Our noble army too has responded to his terms in language that cannot be misunderstood. Four more years of war and suffering has been tendered them, and as one man they have accepted the challenge, rather than bow in submission to the will of such a corrupt people as they have proven themselves to be. In fact, the war spirit of '61 seems to be manifested all over our country, and it needs but prompt and vigorous action to secure to our beloved country all the blessings of an honorable and lasting peace.

But while the great body of our people are alive to the work before them, we still have in our midst a large number of persons who are endeavoring to blockade our path to victory and independence, by an everlasting cry for peace, when they well know there is no peace short of our submission. Even after the enemy has proposed his terms, they still make themselves obnoxious to patriots by their treacherous appeals for negotiation. Sir they are no friends of their country, or of that army who have protected their vile carcasses, for four long years, from the bullets of their master, Abraham's henchmen. Their course only tends to discourage our soldiers, and dishearten our people at home, and it would be well for the country, if such characters would rise in mass, and go northward, among whom are their real sympathies; and seek that peace which they so much desire, in the bosom of their Father Abraham, and great will be their joy, and more perfect their peace, while arm in arm, with their white and colored brethren of the North, they could listen to the funny anecdotes of their master Abe, and hear him recite what wonderful deeds of daring their brethren in arms have achieved for the restoration of the "Glorious Union."

I think, Mr. Editor, the time has arrived when these miserable traitors ought to be disposed of; their presence amongst us only prolongs that long wished for day when the sun of independence shall dawn upon our beloved South.

It would be well, I think, to give one more opportunity, as we did in the outbreak of this war, to go to their friends of the North, and if after that, there was one found in our midst, to hang him to the first limb; let none remain among us who are not willing to live or die with his country.

I hope Mr. Editor, that the day of our deliverance is near at hand; let us all, soldiers and citizens, give a hearty and cheerful support to our government; let us sustain cheerfully every measure adopted by Congress for the increase and support of our armies, and let us all rally around our beloved "Lee," and with sword in hand, and banners stained with the noblest blood of our country, he will lead us on to victory and secure for us an honorable and permanent peace.

It is very gratifying to see the people of our State responding promptly to the proclamation of our excellent Governor, in regard to furnishing the army with provisions; it is but characteristic of good old North Carolina, and truly did our Governor say to "their patriots and charity he had never appealed in vain." No sir. Since the outbreak of this war has North Carolina been appealed to in vain by either State or Confederate authority? Freely has she given her sons to battle for her rights, and freely will she open her store houses to provide for their wants, and with that zealous patriot, Z. B. Vance at the head of her affairs she will continue to contribute liberally to all her resources to the end that we may obtain that great blessing, "Liberty," for which our forefathers endured so much, and fought so manfully, and which their children will preserve, or perish in the struggle.

I hope I have not trespassed upon your time. I have said more than I first intended. I only desired to say a few words relative to the traitors in our midst, which I trust will not be permitted to remain amongst us to the great annoyance of all patriots and liberty loving men.

The only kind office performed for us by our friends, of which we never complain, is our funeral; and the only thing which we are sure to want, happens to be the only thing which we never purchase—our coffin.

Policy of Lincoln's Administration.

SPEECH OF MR. LONG, OF OHIO.

[Washington House of Representatives, Feb.

14, 1865.]

Mr. Long commenced by denying that the policy of war and subjugation had been settled by the result of the late Presidential election. Those who honestly and sincerely believe the war is wrong, wrong in principle, and can by no possibility achieve any valuable result, but that on the contrary its consequence will in perversity and ruin the country, both North and South, are in duty bound to express such views when the subject is presented for consideration.

Truth is powerful and mighty, and our opponents of the majority, and their representatives in the Administration, may change their views and adopt a different policy at any time; so may the majority of the people, at home. Mr. Lincoln himself, it is believed, informed, in July, 1861, in a conversation with gentlemen from Kentucky, some of whom are upon this floor, said, "that if a majority of the people of the South were not ready for the Union, and were not restrained from the expression of loyal sentiment by military violence, then this war was more than a blunder; it was a gigantic crime." It is fair to assume that, if the President can become satisfied upon this point, of which I have not the slightest doubt, he will act upon such conviction; at any rate, neither he nor his friends have any cause of complaint against those who adopt his conclusions upon testimony satisfactory to them.

SEPARATION ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL.

Sir, cast your eye over the examples of history, and you will find uniformly wars for independence and separation of geographical parts successful upon the side of the separationists. When the affections of large masses of the people such geographical divisions become alienated from each other, and such alienation is succeeded by feelings of relentless hostility, it has always been found impossible to hold them in common bonds.—Look at the separation of Portugal from Spain, of Holland from Spain, subsequently of Holland from Belgium, of the United States from England; of Mexico from Spain, South America from Spain, St. Domingo from France, of Texas from Mexico, Greece from Turkey, and numerous other instances; in every one of which the cry for separation upon one side was answered by armed coercion and subjugation on the other. In all of them the odds as to wealth, power and numbers were as great in favor of the coercion party as they are in the present instance. Yet, in each case, I repeat, the coercing policy failed, ending only in ignominy and defeat, as it must do under the providence of God, because it is in derogation of his laws.

No superb structure resting upon falsehood and error can endure. Wars for geographical unity end in disintegration. Wars for religious uniformity end in further religious divisions. Although the odds may apparently be in favor of the coercion party, yet they really, on account of the physical and moral difficulties of the undertaking, are with the separationists. Our army has done all that brave men could do. No soldiers have ever fought better. They have, in the main, been ably commanded; but brave as they are, and able as have been their commanders, they cannot overcome impossibilities. The extermination of the Southern people is an impossibility. The failure of success proceeds from the fact that eight or ten million people, fighting upon their own soil, are fully a match for eighteen million whose armies have to be transported vast distances and at a great expense to the scene of action. Time and space fight upon the side of the assailed, and well make up for the difference in numbers.

So much for the mere physical differences that attend the war upon our part. It has been waged for four years upon a scale the magnitude of which has astonished the world. Armies so immense were never brought into the field by any civilized country of three times our population. The experiment of war has been fully tried, and has resulted in widening the breach it was intended to heal, and it has well been denominated in the Chicago platform a "failure." It is useless for gentlemen to deny this; they may point to the territory that has been apparently won, and the victories that we have gained, but what results have followed? The victories have been barren and unproductive of good, and the territory won is really nothing but the ground on which our brave soldiers stand upon, and which is commanded by their guns. The wave of the hostile population divided by the invading army closed up immediately behind it, and the feelings of the people are more intensely bitter against us, and they are more thoroughly united for separation from us than they were when the war commenced. None of the consequences have followed the capture of Vicksburg, Atlanta, Savannah, and other points, that were anticipated by the advocates of the present policy, and it is equally certain that a similar disappointment would follow the capture of Richmond, Charleston, and other strongholds yet in their possession.

The war is ostensibly waged to preserve intact our political institutions; it is, in fact, destroying them. Instead of being calculated to prevent future changes and revolutions, it is really begetting them. Those who desire to preserve existing conditions of society and to spare future revolutions should use their influence to bring the war to a speedy termination. It is wasting everything. It is engendering discord and bitterness where before there was concord and harmony. It is developing opposition of interests where before there was supposed to be uniformity. It is creating sectional interests, differences and animosities, in addition to those heretofore existing. It is multiplying the genius of a terrible social change and revolution. The most radical, revolutionary, and disorganizing doctrines have been brought into vogue by the war; doctrines which sweep away the whole fabric of our institutions. We are, in fact, vibrating between anarchy and despotism.—Some of the questions already growing out of the war will be impossible to settle, and may produce evils scarcely inferior to the war itself. The most hateful elements of discord and strife have now fairly entered the American body-politic and he would be a wonderful magician, indeed, who could cause them to be exorcised.

The experiment now being tried at so fearful a sacrifice of blood and treasure will in the end demonstrate to the world that confederacies cannot be held together by the mad policy of coercion. Governments deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and existing only in the hearts and affections of the people, cannot be held together by force, but they may be preserved by a spirit of compromise and mutual concession, which gentlemen on the other side of the House never will be willing to exhibit, even to save the Union that they profess to regard as so precious. I repeat that many of the adherents of the Administration considered their prejudices and their

abstract and pernicious theories far more important than the Union. I am somewhat doubtful of the sincerity of their devotion to the Union now, when I remember how easily they could have saved it by a slight modification of their views, and how stubbornly they refused it. Men who cannot conquer and make some surrender of abstract prejudices for the general good are not likely to give the last dollar in defense of the Union, and undoubtedly prefer to be the last man themselves.

England in her tremendous wars with Napoleon and the greater part of continental Europe, which for long years was arrayed on his side, and when her expenses went up to seven hundred millions a year, paid one-half of the war expenses as she went along. This was an evidence that they were not willing to seek the temporary profits which the war gave, and then cast the great burden of the expenses upon posterity. It was an era of the last dollar from which our war patriots have receded. It took Great Britain eight hundred years to run up a debt less in amount, and at a rate of interest not one-half as great as that we have incurred in three and a half years. These were the last years of the English in their wars of conquest and defense. In them are included the glories of the Edwards and the Heralds, of Elizabeth, of Cromwell, of William, of Anne, and the Georges. They call to mind the memoirs of Agincourt, of Cressy, of Bannock and Waterloo. They embrace the gigantic wars with France, when she was four times conquered, and when her towns were held for years by English garrisons. They include the repulse of the Spanish Armada, the terrible civil war of Cromwell, and the gigantic expenses of her conquest with the French Revolution, which alone lasted more than a quarter of a century, and during which she had under her pay and subsidy the herds of Russians, Austrians, Prussians and Germans, that twice dethroned Napoleon and twice marched to Paris. They include her seven years' war of coercion upon America for the subjugation of the seceded colonies; and they include the acquisition of a territory in all parts of the globe so immense that upon it the sun never sets. Yes, all this cost less than our three and a half years' miserable, sectional war.

We have been taught to regard the British government as corrupt and expensive. It has had at its head, and in its councils, many of the most corrupt and dishonest men the world has ever known, and yet, with all corruption and profligacy, England to-day has a debt less in amount than the audited and unannounced debt, including the contingent war claims that have already been incurred by this Administration in the prosecution of the war. A few more facts in illustration: The wealth of Great Britain is thirty-two thousand million dollars. Our debt is the largest, and yet, Great Britain has twice as much property to be assessed for taxation as the United States. The standing armies of Europe to-day are four and a half million men, which is about equal to the number of males in the United States, and yet the cost of maintaining these almost fabulous armaments is not half as great as that of the United States. Europe has the accumulated wealth of centuries, she has her two hundred and fifty million people, and she maintains five or six times as many soldiers in the field as we do, at half the expense—I mean at half the expense that we have promised to pay, for not a dollar of it has yet been paid. If Europe is oppressed and ground to the earth with war expenses, and ground to the earth with war expenses, the latter we understand they suffer the want of for nearly four days. Their officers, their men, and the Confederacy should be proud of these youthful troops.

W. A. S.

fellowship; who knelt at the same altar, gathered around the same communion table, and worshipped the same God; men and women of the same race and lineage, speaking the same language, reared under the same institutions, and united to them by the strongest ties; whose ancestors, hand in hand with our ancestors, purchased our and their liberties with their common blood.

It is this race and this people that they now propose to exterminate from the face of the earth, if they were beasts of the field or reptiles of the plain. And for what, Mr. Chairman? I emphatically repeat, for what is this sentence of unequalled atrocity created? Simply because they have chosen to run a race of political existence separate and apart from us, leaving us all our rights and privileges, and only claiming the same rights which their and our ancestors asserted in the Declaration of Independence. For that a doom has been pronounced upon them which humanity recited from even in the case of the Mormons, and the still stronger example of the bloody and ferocious savages of the desert. Alas! how degenerate is such Christianity—how unutterably cruel and enormous the spirit in which it is conceived!

For the Confederacy.

HEADQUARTERS CO. C, 4th BATT. VA. RESERVES.

HICKSBOURG, March 8, 1865.

Mr. EDITOR: In your issue of the 23d of February is a communication, signed D. B. B., which ignores the presence of our and the Louisiana Zouave battalions in the fight at this place, altogether. From what I know of your character, I feel well assured that you would not knowingly permit injustice to be done through your columns, to any command in the field, although it might be from another State than your own. The communication alludes to the following statement: "The fifth was thrown across the river, and placed in position some distance from the railroad bridge, with orders to hold the ground until the enemy had been compelled to show his force, and then retire across the bridge. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which one officer and two men were wounded; the loss of the enemy was supposed to have been considerable. The regiment retired across the bridge in good order, drawing the enemy after them, when our artillery, Hart's and McGregor's batteries of horse artillery, and the gun from the fort, opened a furious fire upon them, while the Junior Reserves from North Carolina, who held the earthworks near the river, met their exultant lines with a deadly fire, driving them back to their cover in the woods." My company, with the Zouaves above mentioned, were on the skirmish line, and were the very last to leave it, and when we did leave it, it was only to fall back to the other portion of our battalion, who held the earthworks nearest the bridge, the object of the fight was made to defend. Our position in this fight must have been thought a very important one by the General commanding us, as he issued orders to Major Godwin, who was in immediate command of us, to hold it at all hazards. It is not with any intention to detract from others, but only as an act of simple justice, that I would state that the killed and wounded, at the Bois de Boulogne, near the Porte Maillet, at midday to-morrow; earlier I can't get there, but depend upon my arriving in due time with swords and pistols." The duel began to dawn, saying he did not know what right a stranger had to which the cugel of M. de F. had done so because the gentleman present, disgusted at such bragging insolence, quietly walked up to the fire-side and addressed him thus: "As you are such a dangerous customer, perhaps you will accommodate me by being punctual at the entrance of the Bois de Boulogne, near the Porte Maillet, at midday to-morrow; earlier I can't get there, but depend upon my arriving in due time with swords and pistols." The duel was more than in all the other commands combined.

The North Carolina Junior Reserve, while here, proved themselves to be most excellent soldiers, both under fire and in their unmerited endurance of suffering produced by the inclement weather and the want of rations; the latter we understand they suffered the want of for nearly four days. Their officers, their men, and the Confederacy should be proud of these youthful troops.

W. A. S.

Scene in the Life of Gen. Jackson.

"On the momentous morning of Friday, June 27th, 1862, as the different corps of the patriot army were moving to their respective posts, to fill parts of the mighty combination of